FOUGHT IN A TENEMENT.

PREEKS AND SYRIANS MIXED UP IN A DISPUTE OVER THE WAR.

INIVES. HATCHETS AND SCISSORS THE WEAPON USED, AND FIVE MEN BABLY SLASHED.

An exciting battle was fought between Greeks and Syrians in the tenement-house, No. 105 Washington-st., last night, and was only terninated by the timely arrival of the police of he Church-st, station. Knives, hatchets, clubs, tazors and scissors were the weapons used, and all of the six participants were cut, stabbed and seaten in a horrible manner, though none were tatally injured.

It was about 11 o'clock when Lattfala Atta and his brother, George, who keeps a restaurant for Syrians at No. 71 Washington-st., heard that a quarrel was in progress at the Washingion-st. tenement. Being considered a sort of Mayor in the Syrian colony. Lattfala, with his brother, hurried to the place to settle the dispute peaceably, if possible, but by force if necissary. The two Attas are athletes, the former taving achieved notoriety by holding twelve pen in the air at Buffalo Bill's show. When they reached the rooms of Theodore Nicoli, a Greek, who lives at No. 105, they found him in an angry juarrel with "Jimmy" Papatrate. They sucpeeded in stopping the dispute, but only for a minute. Soon a fresh quarrel was caused in the building, by some one breaking in Nicoli's locked

Policeman Gilbert Holmes soon afterward beard a fierce conflict in progress, and pounding with his nightstick on the pavement, secured the help of Policeman Wynne. Curses were heard from the combatants, and frightened women and children rushed screaming into the street, while others leaned from the upper windows shouting for help. By the time the policemen got to the house a crowd had assembled out-

As the police ascended the stairs, Lattfala came tumbling down, almost covered with blood. He was hurried from the building, and a hurry call was sent for an ambulance. Then the policemen struggled up to Nicoli's rooms. The floor and what was once furniture were covered with blood, which had also spattered the celling and walls. In the midst of the wreck were five men, all badly cut and bleeding. They were marched to the Church-st. police station, where the floor resembled that of a slaughter-house before their younds could be dressed.

wounds could be dressed.

The wounded were found to be the two Attas
J. Nicoli, "Jimmy" Papatrate; Peter Nicolostia
and Louis Stratlima. All were badly cut and
stabbed, and it took a surgeon from Hudson
Street Hospital nearly two hours to sew up and
dress all their wounds. The men said they had
fought about the Greek war. All were locked

QUEER THINGS IN THE MAIL.

ARTICLES AWKWARD AND FRAGILE THAT HAVE A PERFECT RIGHT TO BE THERE.

Much has been written concerning the queen things which find their way into Uncle Sam's mail boxes and postoffices, and which have no legal right to be there, but little attention has been given to the hosts of strange articles which may be and are lawfully carried every day by the postal authorities. It is not that the things are uncommon in themselves, but that they seem absurdly inappropriate for transportation by mail, which attracts attention to the subject. Most of the unusua articles belong to the fourth, or "package," class of matter, but there is one variety which is becoming more common of late, of the third class. This is the huge business postal card, with an advertisereceived has "Business Men's Giant Mail Card inscribed on its face, and it measures eleven by seven inches. There is no limit to the size of such provided they do not weigh over two ounce above have yet been seen "It is difficult to under-stand why any one should desire to use a card as big as a billiard table," said a postal official, in eaking of the new craze among advertisers, "bu as long as the pasteboard is not over weight for its class it will go through all right, no matter how ard it may be to handle."

Precisely the same principle as this applies to the fourth-class matter. Four pounds is the weight limit here, and unless the package violates some of intil here, and the second of the special rules regarding 'nmallable matter, which are pretty well known among those who have much business with the postoffice, its size and shape will offer no obstacle to its being passed by

WHERE "REFORM" IS NEEDED.

SOME MATTERS FOR COMMISSIONER HERMANN TO LOOK INTO.

MANY INEFFICIENT RELICS OF THE HOKE SMITH ADMINISTRATION STILL FOUND IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 20.—Just at this transition period of the different executive departments of the Government there is much restlessness on the part of some Republican clerks and ex-clerks. No other bureau, perhaps, is more seriously affected thereby than the General Land Office. By reason of a warm personal contention among the applicants for the chief clerkship, that place is still held by a Democrat, whose attachés are also relics of Hoke Smith's Administration. This state of things renders it peculiarly embarrassing to some of the Republicans with grievances, especially those who were victimized by removal or reduction for political reasons. Certain of these men complain that they are handleapped in securing an audience with the new Commissioner, because the Democratic doorkeepers claim to have instructions to deny admittance unless the Commissioner invites an audi-

Again, they make protest because thus far some of the Democratic chiefs of divisions have merely suffered reduction to cierkships instead of entire amputation from the service. For, say these protestants, these same chiefs belonged to that oteric which, in 1893, selected sixty-eight clerks for dismissal and scores of others for reduction, nearly all of whom were Republicans.

While it is not unnatural, perhaps, that impatience and discontent should be engendered among many of those who were so harshly and unjustly dealt with by the last Administration, it is only just to say that much time is necessarily required for a thorough investigation of the numerous complaints filed with Commissioner Hermann. It is apparent that that official will, after due examination, uncover not only the conspirators who fixed up the deadly black list of 1893, but will also become personally familiar with the glaring inefficiency of many of the Hoke Smith division chiefs and clerks who have been inflicted upon the Government. For example, how can he fail to unveil that monument of incapacity and imbecility who, for convenience sake, may be called McCorkhead-the champion mental featherweight of the office? For the last four years this chief's "busy days" have consisted of reading newspapers, removing "superfluous hairs" from his face, and assuming the gravity of

of reading newspapers, removing "superfluous hairs" from his face, and assuming the gravity of a Delphie oracle. Such has been McCorkhead's daily toil, his official duties having been performed by assistants. It seems only reasonable to expect, therefore, that the Commissioner will, as soon as practicable, microscopically "size up" this official "fakir" who now occupies the unique position of being the only Land Office employe possessing a brainpan without a function.

The top-o'-the-fence official is another interesting type. Perhaps the most conspicuous exemplar of this class has been nicknamed "Whit the Hugger." He has held on and on, and over and over, from 'way back, and sustained confidential relations with each succeeding chief clerk. No matter what party has been in power, "Whit" has always assisted in preparing the lists of promotions, reductions and dismissals, because he knew the clerks' political status. Just now he is literally hugging the victims of the Hoke Smith régime and cheering them, sotto voce, with the hope of reward.

Another of this Janus class who also materially aided a former Assistant Commissioner and chief clerk in dismissing and reducing Republicans calmly wears his can't-prove-it-by-me demeanor, as he builds on the prospect of being cared for, as usual, hecause of his kinship to his father. As his name suggests, he is a big fish in the pond, but it would not be at all surprising if this scaly specimen were eventually landed by the Commissioner. A third representative of the same class is the Erin-go-bragh chief conspicuous for his three-cardmonte brand of politics and the public parade of his affect-taking-patent-medicine photograph. Still another specimen is the assistant chief whose brilliant scheme of having his clerks' desks "in touch" with his own by a system of individual belis was baffled by a Democratic subordinate, who put a profane but effective quietus on the tintin-nabulator and his curfew outfit.

PLAGUE-STRUCK ANIMALS.

From The Spectator.

Evidence of the intensity and virulence of the plague in Bombay is given by the curlous accounts telegraphed to this country of the deaths of animals from the pestilence. Some weeks ago it was reported that the pigeons were dying of plague. Now the rats are said for some time to have been plague-stricken and to be dying in thousands in the native town.

fitness who are fighting the plague have time to attend to anything but the work of saving human life, we may expect more curious information on this point; for there is evidence that, when the plague was at its very worst in Florence, causing the death of 69,600 persons, the pestilence acquired some kind of cumulative energy by which it went on from man to animals and at last involved the latter in common destruction with their masters. As it advanced, "not only men but animals fell sick and shortly expired, if they had touched things belonging to the diseased or dead." Boccaccio himself saw two hors on the rase of a person who had died

Under eminent scientific control.

"APENTA

The Best Natural Laxative Water.

" Speedy, Sure, and Gentle." Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., LD.

lowed to drink from the streams, continued free from the disease.

As a set-off to the rapid mortality of animals in plagues, the rate of their subsequent recovery in numbers must be taken into account. The subject now most anxiously debated in South Africa is the time which must clapse before the herds of cattle are replenished. The time will probably be less than the most sanguine could anticipate. Destructive as they are at the time, plagues leave no such far-reaching results among animals as among men. It is in the period subsequent to pestilence that the simplicity of their lives gains by contrast. They have no social life to be disorganized, no nexus of trade to be broken, no famine to fear from untilled fields, no general weakening of the race from inherited weakness and nervous disorders transmitted for generations from parents who never fully recovered the "plague terror." The mental shock transmitted by the Black Death produced nervous disorders for two centuries—the dancing mania from Norway to Abyssinia, convulsions, hysteria, delusions of all sorie, aggravated by famine and poverty, the direct results of the plague. For animals, on the contrary, there are no nervous sequelæ to an epidemic. The race is improved rather than impaired, for the aged, the weak and the unfit are dead, and only the strong parents survive. The increase in fecundity—an increase noted even among the surviving European population after the Black Death—is very great, and, in place of being checked by famine due to untilled fields, is fostered by the surplus of natural food for a reduced number of mouths. lowed to drink from the streams, continued free with gaudy-colored insects from almost every known land. He has been collecting thirty years.

TWO GREAT ACTS IN GRANT'S LIFE.

AS GENERAL AND AS PRESIDENT THE SAME PRINCIPLES GUIDED HIS CAREER-HIS OPINIONS ON THE CURRENCY.

Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Of the two acts which may be considered greatest in the life of Grant the first was that of the great general, which, as the world knows, culminated at Appomattox; the second was that of the great President and the honest man, which reached its climax in the first act of Congress which bears his executive approval. Because no direct reference is made to this act in General Porter's admirable address, nor in all that others have re-cently written of his chief, and because the facts are vivid in my memory, I will briefly recall them. President Lincoln, Secretary Chase and all who were connected with the Treasury issues of the war understood that our securities were payable in coin. There was, then, no difference in the relative values of gold and silver, and a bond could only be paid in silver, which, without loss, was convertible into gold. If it had been suggested that our bonds might by any possibility be paid in depreciated paper currency the mere suggestion would have been fatal to their sale.

As soon as the war was over those who had said that it must be a failure, together with every one that was in distress and every one that was in debt and every one that was discontented, gath ered themselves into a party and declared that the universal panacea was an unlimited issue of legaltender notes, which would cost only the paper an printing. They said that those who, in the stress of war, had purchased our bonds were making too much money, and proposed to reduce their profits by paying them in a depreciated currency A more dishonest proposition was never made, bu the converts to it were numerous enough to secure the control of some of the States and to becom a menace to the good fame of the Republic.

In 1868 the convention which nominated Genera Grant for the Presidency in its platform declared unequivocally that our securities should be paid in coin. At the ratio then in use there was the same value in gold and silver, and this was equiva-lent to a declaration that our bonds should be paid in gold. The nomination upon this platform was accepted by General Grant without reservation, and he was elected. During the campaign, and in his inaugural address, he declared that he was opposed to all forms of repudiation, and in favor of sustaining the good faith of the Nation in its full in-

The increasing numbers of the Greenback party and its abuse of General Grant depreciated the market value of our securities and alarmed their nolders to such an extent that it was determined holders to such an extent that it was determined to obtain from Congress a declaration on the sub-ject. General Grant approved of such a declaration and recommended it in his inaugural address. The result was that an act was prepared and intro-duced on the first day of the second session of the XLIst Congress (which was also the day of Grant's inauguration), in the House of Representatives, by General Schenck, of Ohio. It encountered the fierce opposition of the Granthackers, but the counter

General Scheick, O. 1010. Only opposition of the Greenbackers, but the country was becoming restive, and Congress acted with such determination that on March IX, 1829, only fourteen days after the session commenced, it received the approval of the President. It may be found on the first page of the sixteenth volume of the United States statutes at large, and it was the first act of Congress to receive the signature of "U. S. Grant, President."

This act put an end to open assaults upon the public credit and gave to our securities as high a position in the markets of the world as those of any other nation on the globe. In the twenty-eight years since, our financial good faith and ability have stood unquestioned. The act was the doom of the Greenbackers. Their party had an erratic existence for a few years and then died without the hope of resurrection. It was a satisfactory evidence of the plain honesty and native integrity of the unpretending man whose official signature made it the law of the land. Few acts of our National Legislature have had a greater or more permanent influence upon our financial reputation. Surely this act deserves mention when we are counting up the debt due from the Nation to the memory of Grant.

Its title was 'An Act to Strengthen the Public Credit.'' It declared "That in order to remove any doubt of the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States and of all the obligations of the States notes, and of all the literest, known as United States and of all the literest, known as United States and of all the literest, known as United States and of all the literest, known as United States and of all the literest.

tions of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obliga-tion has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold or silver." The act prohibited the payment of our bonds before maturity, unless at the time United States notes were convertible into coin at the option of the holder, and concluded as follows: "And the United States also solemniy pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

The pledge in the last paragraph was kept by the act of January 14, 1815, also signed by President Grant, which provided for the resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1873. "Let us have peace!" was his expressed injunction to his fellow-citizens. "Let us keep faith with all the world!" is implied in every public act of his life.

"If you must have a fight, do not walt for your enemy, but attack him with all the advantage which movement gives to the onset!" was the lesson of his civil as of his military life. This rule, applied with his marvellous will-power, would have made him successful on any field of human activity, but it was worthless to an inactive life. I cannot refrain from sketching what it did for the Nation in the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

It was the night of the second day of the battle. He was confronted by an enemy his superior in numbers and discipline. The rains had made the clayer soil almost impassable, and they continued without cessation. Just before the battle his horse had fallen upon and crushed his ankle, and its pain was constant and so severe that he could only hobble about on crutches. He had lost 7,000 men—whole regiments with their officers had field at the first whistle of a builet. He had as many stragglers cowering in the woods as there were men standing in his line of battle. The enemy held his camps, was consuming his supplies and making ready for the next day's victory. He had reformed his shortened lines with Sherman's division as his centre. The division had never been in battle, but, as he wrote afterward. "that deficiency was made up by the sunctionity of the commander." Then, saturated with the rain, he sought the shelter of a roof. But

From Answers.

A skilful and pat'ent man residing in Norwich has just compl. ed a most novel flag. It is the Union Jack, the colors being supplied by the attachment of butterfiles of various bues.

The background of this interesting fabric is of very fine silk. On this was traced line lines in the shapes of the crosses seen on the National flag, the butterfiles, of red, white and blue shades, being hild on in perfect rows, and held on with silken thread. The butterfiles are so arranged as to give the appearance of waving against a background of delicate pink wings.

THIS IS MOVING DAY. THE RENTING SEASON FOR DWELLINGS AND

This is moving day. If the citizen who doesn' nove has forgotten this fact he will be reminded of it this morning when he goes to his business by the moving vans in the streets. May I has long been regarded as the proper day for the dissatisfied nouseholder to get together his goods, his chattels and his penates and take up his quarters in lodgings that are bigger or smaller, cheaper or costiler, as the case may be. Many leases of apartments or flats still run from May 1, but of late years October 1 has been growing in popularity for that purpose.

yesterday, and there were frequently heard in the streets the echoes of that tear-compelling ballad, entitled, "Shall We Move or Pay the Rent?"

This being May Day the Park Board was busy yesterday issuing permits for the usual May Day parties. The number called for was less than sual this year, the total running up to only fifty, as against 200 last season. Last May Day it was stimated that some two thousand children frolleked on the lawns of the Park. Possibly the memory of the severe weather of last Tuesday and Wednes day deterred people from risking a recurrence of cold winds on May Day.

The opinion generally expressed among the real

estate brokers yesterday was that the spring renting season, so far as the better class of houses were concerned, had been a disappointing one, notwithstanding the fact that the tendency was becoming more and more general for people to postpone the search for city homes until the usual summer vacations were over. Desirable flat and apartment houses and the less pretentious privite dwellings, the last named renting for \$2,000 or less, have found a more ready market.

The renting of offices, especially in the most desirable downtown sections, on the contrary, has proved an agreeable surprise to both owners and agents. For instance, in the nineteen-story Bank of Commerce Building all the offices have been rented with the exception of floor space, having a rental value of about \$5,000. All but two of the tall new office buildings, to be completed to-day, are now ready to receive their tenants. Owners have failed to secure the fancy prices at which some of them at first held their new offices, but it has been comparatively easy for the agents to secure tenants for the modern offices above the first floor at \$2 a square foot, or thereabouts. A well-informed broker said yesterday that, with the exception of two new sky-scrapers still uncompleted, all the new office buildings in the downtown section would pay expenses the first year, and many of them would do much better. estate brokers yesterday was that the spring rent-

A VACANT LOT FARM COMMITTEE. The cultivation of vacant lots by the unemployed

will be continued this year, under the auspices of he Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, together with an advisory committee appointed by Mayor Strong. This consists of the following: Professor Felix Adler, Mrs. C. R. Agnew, onstant A. Andrews, Samuel P. Avery, August elmont, Louis De C. Berg, Frederic H. Betts, leorge T. Bliss, Edward C. Bogert, William E. Bond, George S. Bowdoin, C. L. Brace, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley, Howard Russell Butler, John Cadwalader, George Calder, Henry W. Calhoun, Henry L. Calman, H. H. Cammann, John W. astret, George E. Chi im, William F. Cochran, omes M. Constable, C. I. Coster, Dr. Henry E. campton, R. Fulton Cutting, ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, Charles De Rham, George G. De Witt, Henry Dexter, Anthony Dey, Charles F. Dieterich, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Miss Grace H. Dodge, William E. Dodge, H. Blanchard Dominick, the Rev. A. P. Doyle, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, Louis Fleischmann, Homer Folks, A. S. Frissell, Richard Watson Gilder, Francis V. Greene, Mrs. William Greenough, the Rev. David H. Greer, J. B. Haggin, Bolton Hall, Abram S. Hewitt, William Warner Bolton Hall, Abram S. Hewitt, William Warner Hoppin, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, John S. Huyler, Adrian Iselin, S. Nicholson Kane, Miss Edith Kendall, J. W. Kjelgaard, Emanuel Lehman, James McCreery, Miss Heien E. McDowell, the Rev. P. F. McSweeny, Charles Mall, Howard Mansfield, William T. Mason, Robert Maxwell, Arthur W. Milbury, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry Lewis Morris, Dr. Moreau Morris, Thomas H. Mulry, O. D. Munn, Bronson Murray, Frederick Nathan, Max Nathan, John W. T. Nichols, Robert Olyphant, Edward D. Page, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, W. H. Parsons, Jr., Charles M. Perry, J. R. Planten, Mrs. Charles A. Rapallo, J. B. Reynolds, Auguste Richarsons, fr., Charles M., Perry, J. R. Pianten, Mrs. harles A. Rapallo, J. B. Reynolds, Auguste Richd, George L. Rives, Nathat.lel S. Rosenau, Jacob. Schiff, Edwin R. A. Seligman, Isaac N. Selignan, Albert Shaw, Thomas G. Shearman, James Sheffield, Charles Stewart Smith, Ebenezer igden, Thomas Thacher, William H. Tolman, unuel C. Van Dusen, H. C. von Post, William H. Washington, F. Egerton Webb, R. W. G. Helling, Dr. John McE. Wetmore, Edward R. harton, Everett P. Wheeler, Horace White, Genal Charles A. Whittier, Lewis S. Wolff and soorge W. Young.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Cartersville, Ill., April 30.—Fire to-day destroyed a large section of the business houses in town. Loss, \$15,69c; insurance, half. Several people were injured. The families of Simon Simon and J. O'Neil had a narrow escape from being burned in their beds.

Oshkosh, Wis., April 30.—In thirty days Oshkosh will have in operation the first grass twine factory in the world. It will employ 300 hands and will make binding twine from marsh grass, something never attempted before.

Port Washington, Wis., April 20.—In the height of the gale on Lake Michigan last night a capsized schooner was sighted several miles out in the lake off this port. Some of the crew could be seen making signals of distress. The sea was running so high that tugs were unable to venture out, and it is feared that the vessel has gone down with all on board.

Dayton, Ohio, April 30.—The bishops of the United Brethren Church are in session at the publishing house in this city to-day, arranging the report to the General Conference which meets at Toledo, lowa, on May 13. Those present are Bishops J. M. Weaver, Dayton; E. B. Kephart, Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hott, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; N. Castle, Elk-hart, Ind., and J. S. Mills, Eugene, Ore.

Johnson City, Tenn., April 20.—A report has reached here that a desperado named Ray had been arrested on Poe River, Mitchell County, N. C., by a sheriff and a posse, and his friends attempted to rescue him. Ray and one of his friends were killed on the spot, and one of the would-be rescuers was shot and will die.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 20.—Both houses of the legislature have passed a law asked for by Jame Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, authorizing the Jovernor to accept the rules of the Department of Agriculture to stamp out cholera. It is propose



ner of death. It is the simplest thing in world to gain and keep health, if men and women only will. For that reason it is almost

BANNER

will. For that reason it is almost incredible that men and women continue to neglect their health even after they must realize that they are marching under the banner of death.

The great majority of diseases have their inception in indigestion, biliousness and impure blood. Among these diseases are deadly consumption, nerve-racking, brain-wrecking nervous prostration and exhaustion, body-torturing rheumatism, insanity-breeding neuralgia, emaciating malaria and all manner of disfiguring blood and skin diseases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a cure for all these diseases, if taken in anything like reasonable time. It is not a cure all, but cures the diseases mentioned for the taken in anything like reasonable time. It is not a cure all, but cures the diseases mentioned for the reason that they are caused and aggravated by the same disorders. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and builds firm flesh and healthy nerve fiber. Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking something else.

"Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me of a severe case of poisoning of the blood," writes Mrs. Sella Ricca, of Coast, Santa Cruz Co., Cal. "Boils, one after another, would break out on my arms, and were very painful. I have tried the loudly praised sarsaparillas without any benefit whatever, and not until I took the 'Discovery' did I get well. That was two years ago, and I have not had a boil or sore of any kind since."

Accidents occur in every home. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser tells what to do. Send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy. French cloth binding to couls extra

THE COURTS.

THE CHARGE PREPOSTEROUS. WICHELMAN WAS NOT "OPPRESSED" BY JUDGE

WHEELER, SAYS THE APPELLATE COURT. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has handed down the following memorandum in the case of the A. B. Dick Company against Frederick A. Wichelman, in regard to which Wichelman made charges in court against Judge Wheeler:

A. Wichelman, in regard to which Wichelman made charges in court against Judge Wheeler:

Defendant, if dissatisfied for any reason with the decision of the Circuit Court, may review that decision by appeal. If he be without means to pay costs or give security, he may, if a citizen of the United States, upon filling the oath required by the act of July 20, 1892, prosecute his appeal without payment of costs or fees and without giving security.

Investigation of the record of the court shows that the case, coming on in due course before Judge Wheeler, Mr. Wichelman appearing in his own behalf, was fully heard, the case duly considered, and decided adversely to the defendant. Thereafter he applied for a rehearing; his application was granted; the rehearing was had before Judge Wheeler on December 16, and was by him decided on December 30 and the decision mailed from Judge Wheeler's home in Brattleboro to the clerk of the Circuit Court. The decision was entered, and the fact duly recorded in the docket book on December 31, 1896.

In view of these facts, this Court is utterly at a loss to understand what the defendant means by his statement that he has been "oppressed" by Judge Wheeler, in that his case has not been decided. It is unfortunate for the defendant made his informance of a layman who undertakes to conduct his own cause; but, in view of the fact that the entry was made in the docket book, which defendant, as the clerk of the Circuit Court informs us, has repeatedly consulted, his statement in this court that he has been oppressed by reason of failure to decide his case is preposterous. If we believed that the defendant made this charge with actual knowledge of the fact that his case had been decided upon rehearing it would be proper to take some action in the way of discipline, but since it may be that the defendant's lack of intelligence has prevented him from understanding the meaning of the entry in the docket. we are willing to give him the benefit of the doubt.

DR. RANSOM GETS A DIVORCE. Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave judgment in favor of Dr. Manley Ransom in the suit for an absolute divorce brought by him against his wife, Margaret L. B. Ransom, on the statutory ground.

Mrs. Ransom and her two children were staying in September, 1896, at a hotel at Milford, Penn. Dr. Ransom alleged undue intimacy between his wife and Max G. Cavalli at the hotel.

Mrs. Ransom is the daughter of Sarah Kearney, who is said' to be wealthy. Justice Andrews instructed Dr. Ransom's counsel to submit a decree in the case for signature.

SEEKING A DIVORCE. Mrs. Sarah R. Sloan, of No. 218 West Fourth-st. through her attorneys. Johnson & Dowd. of No. 119 through her attorneys, Johnson & Dowd, of No. 118
Nassau-st., obtained from Justice Beekman, in the
Supreme Court, an order empowering Albert C.
Wenban, of Chicago, to examine as witnesses in
the divorce suit brought by her against William
Sloan, her husband, John V. A. Weaver, an attorney at No. 107 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Lillian Jamieson, or Lillian M. Sloan, Richard Vaughn and L.
A Rigdon, a detective of Perry's Detective Agency
in that city.

A Rigdon, a detective of Perry's Detective Agents in that city.

Mrs. Sloan, in her complaint, states that she was married in Columbia, N. C., on August 8, 1853, and that there are three children as the result of the marriage. She charges her husband with indue intimacy with a woman under the assumed name of Lillian M. Sloan, in Chicago, since November 1, 1896, and says he ibandoned her and her children more than a year ago.

WALL AND RILEY WILL GET THEIR PAY Two signed orders were handed down by Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the applications by John M. Wall and James Riley, two employes in the office of the District-Attorney, for writs of peremptory mandamus to compel Controller Fitch to pay their salaries, which the Controller had refused to pay on the ground that the relators should have been appointed under Civil Service rules. Wall is a stenographer to District-Attorney Olcott, and Riley a subpoena-server.

The orders were submitted to the court by the District-Attorney, and contained a direction to the Controller to pay Wall and Riley their salaries of \$100 each for the month of February last. This is the only part of the order signed by Justice Smyth. He declined to rule that Wall and Riley should be placed on the District-Attorney's payroil.

DISMISSED ONE ACTION TO BRING AN-OTHER.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, has issued an order dismissing the civil action of the United States Government against H. Fawcett, who is charged with having represented himself as the owner of imported goods, so as to get them entered at less than the usual custom duties. The Government, in this action, claimed the sum of \$7,319.95 as balance of duties, but it is said that the only object of the discontinuance of this suit is to bring another for a larger amount. Besides being sued civility. Fawcett is under indictment for the same offence.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Ex-parte matters.
Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgeraid, S.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. No day calendar, Wills for probate—Ferdinand Hopp, Clara Dittmar, at 10:30 a. m. City Court—Special Term—Before Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions at 10:30 a. m.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED. By Beekman, J.

REFEREES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By Beekman, J.

Goebel agt. Cryde (2 cases)—Meyer S. Isaacs.
Leeds agt. Leeds—William H. Willis.
Matter of Gilsey—Eugene A. Philbin.
Mainken agt. Klein—James W. Hawes.
By Lawrence, J.

Gallatin National Bank agt. Slayback—John V. Bourier it. rier, Jr.
Planagan agt. Staples—Charles W. West.
By Truax, J.
Bossut agt. McCail—Abram Kling.
Auffmordt agt. McCail—Abram Kling.

BUYERS IN TOWN.

Moershell & Duffy, Des Moines, Iowa-W. F. Moershell, drygoods, etc. Morton.
Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.-E. Dean, drygoods, etc.; F. H. Allerton, cloaks and sults. St. George. George,
F. W. Edwards & Co., Lawrence, Mass.—F. W. Edwards, drygoods, etc. New-York.
J. J. Porter & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.—F. L. Gillett, millinery. Broadway Central. Murray, Spink & Co., Providence, R. I.-P. S. Murray, drygoods, etc. Broadway Central. D. McCarthy & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.-S. O'Hara, otions, No. 43 Leonard-st. New-Amsterdam. Kutz & Ochs, Allentown, Penn.-F. D. Kutz, Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.-E. B. Mann, dress

C. Harris & Brother, Cleveland, Ohio.—C. Harris, clothing. Windsor Hotel.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.—C. Stewart, laces and embroideries. St. Cloud Hotel. Ely Walker Drygoods Company, St. Louis, Mo. D. R. Calhoun, shawis, No. 8 Chambers-st, Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.—P. Dougher-ty, leather goods. No. 8 Greene-st. Central City Suspender Company, Syracuse, N. Y. -Abe, Levi, representing, No. 46 Walker-st.

BOGUS FOOTBALL AMATEURS.

THEY EARN MORE THAN PROFESSIONALS.

From Answers (London).

Considerable attention has been drawn of late to Association football amateurs and their ways. A representative of "Answers" had recently an interview with a gentlema; prominently concerned in the management of a big League club with reference to this class of player, and some of the statements which he made were of a rather remarkable character.

"Of course I must ask you," he said at the outset, "not to make use of any names that I may mention, as that would probably get the persons named, and perhaps myself and my club as well, into serious trouble.

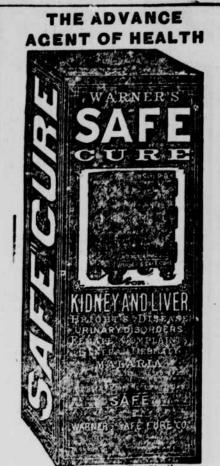
"Well, I really don't believe that one out of every hundred so-called amateurs is genuine," he continued. "They are bogus amateurs. I have had a pretty extensive experience, and I know very many men who play as amateurs and pose as such; but I should not like to say that any one of them is a real amateur—that is, that he conforms to Rule No. 2", which states that any player receiving remuneration or consideration of any sort above his necessary hotel and travelling expenses shall be considered to be a professional.

"A class of bogus amateurs, and about the worst, too, are the members of the teams of old university and public-school men, who go about the country under fancy names and play the big professional clubs. All these players are supposed to be gentlemen who have plenty of money, and have scarcely anything to do but play football out of pure love for the game. But they have wonderfully keen business instincts all the same, and demand big guarantees in the way of gate-money should it come to 150 of 40 or half the game, and any should it come to

tees in the way of gate-money before they will arrange matches.

"As a rule, they require a guarantee of at out £30 or £40, or half the gate-money should it come to more than twice the amount agreed upon. Frequently they draw as much as £60 or £70 from a match, and eight or nine of these matches are played in a fortnight's tour. The party consists of from fourteen to eighteen players, and as they really do not constitute a club at all, have no banking account, and do not trouble themselves about balance sheets, where does the money go to? They divide it, of course, among themselves, and whoever is managing the team retains a pretty big share for himself. Some men make a good living in this way, and I have heard it said that one individual makes £200 a year at least out of it.

"A good fortnight's tour, favored by fine weather, will easily yield £500 or £600, and, with the players





Overcoals.

Suits &

latest Spring productions in Suits and Overcoats? \$12.00 to \$25.00

We do not say they are worth more— Will leave it to your own judgment.

Our Neckwear, 45c. to 1.50. Dent's & Fownes's Gloves 1.75 & 1.50 Our Own brand 90c.

110 & 112 Nassau St., Bet. Beekman and Ann Sts. RUBINO HEALING SPRINGS

Natural Lithia Water Recommended by Dr. Pole, of Hot Springs, Bath County, Va., and eminent physicians of New York City. Equal if not superior to any

other natural lithia waters. Delicious Table Water. SALESROOM: 7 West Forty-second Street, Telephone 1845-38. New York City.

Quarts, Half-Gallon and Five-Gallon Demijohns.

SAFETY

in plumbing is not effected by the purchase of ordinary fixtures, which need constant repairs and are a source of annoyance and

"EM-ESS" Plumbing Fixtures

are economical because they wear so well—this being due to the fact that their design is governed by 25 years' experience and a reputation to maintain, the use of the best materials and most careful workmanship. This insurance should be a consideration to the ever of eyen a low-cost house. the owner of even a low-cost hous

A visit to our showrooms for purpose critical examination is therefore urged. THE MEYER-SNIFFEN CO., LTD.,

Manufacturers and Importers HIGH-GRADE PLUMBING FIXTURES. 5 East 19th St., New York.

DR. TOBIAS'

Venetian Liniment.

Pains in the limbs, back or chest, SORE THROAT, COLDS or BODILY PAINS of any kind you will find it WORTH its WEIGHT IN GOLD, Price 25 and 50 cents, Sold by all druggists, Depot, 40 Murray St., New York.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

LONG CREDIT, 104 WEST 14TH STREET. THE OLD MADE YOUNG: THE

Lund Chemical Co., 1,181, 1,183 Brondway, CARPET T.M. STEWART

CLEANING NEAR 2STH ST.
Established 1883
Telephone 1182 28th St.
Send for Circular.

326 7th Ave.,

flint's fine furniture. Solidity and Beauty at factory

living like fighting cocks, and all expenses paid, there will be perhaps, £15 for each at the finish as profit. These, mind you, are considered to be the most spotless of amateurs.

"I will just relate an incident which came under my notice three or four years ago, which shows how the amateurs of this class 'grab' at the money. A certain prominent League club in the Midlands guaranteed one of these teams £40 for a match, which duly took place. This League club was in exceedingly low water at the time, and when the weather proved unfavorable, and only £17 was taken altogether, the committee scarcely knew what to do. The treasurer went, after the match, to the gentleman who was in charge of the other team—who is, by-the-way, a very well-known official—and, offering him the £17, begged, under the circumstances, to be released from further obligation. The amateur, however, though the team's expenses did not come to more than £60 at the, most, was determined to have his pound of flesh, and scornfully rejected the proposition.

"After much trouble the professional club scraped together £30, and then again petitioned to be let, off on payment of that; but the amateur was inexpensely. It was paid eventually, though not out of individuals' pockets. My own, or any decent professional club, under such circumstances as these, would undoubtedly have accepted bare expenses in full settlement; but these amateurs are too greedy for gold."